

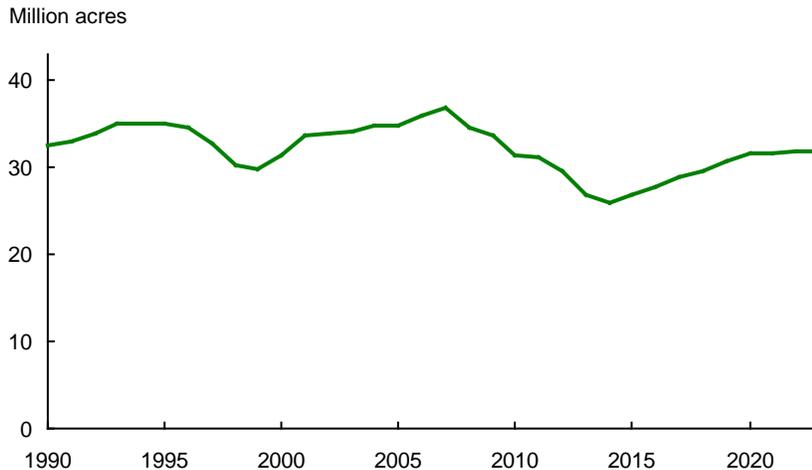
## U.S. Crops

Planted area for major field crops has been relatively high in recent years in response to high prices. As U.S. and global supplies rebound and prices decline for most crops, U.S. planted acreage for these crops is projected to fall over the next several years in response to lower producer returns.

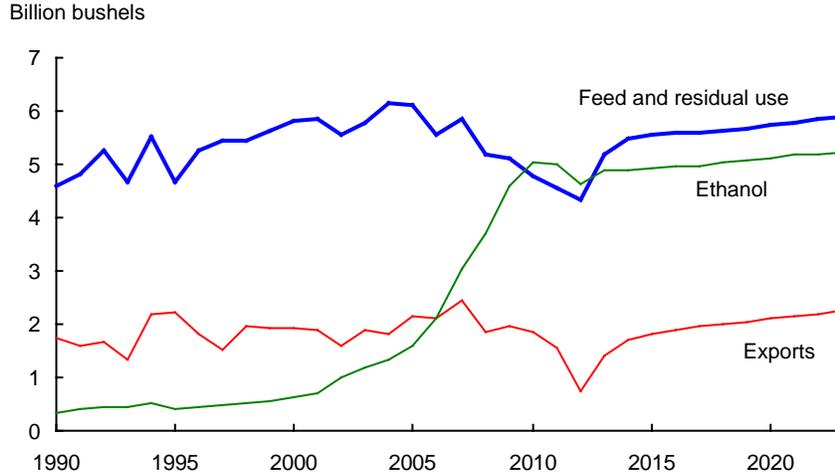
Over the longer run, steady global economic growth provides a foundation for continuing strong crop demand. Although corn-based ethanol production in the United States has rebounded from 2012's decline, the pace of further expansion slows. Nonetheless, the combination of world economic growth, a continued low-valued dollar, and some further expansion of global biofuels production supports longer run gains in world consumption and trade of crops. Prices are projected to fall from recent record highs but remain above pre-2007 levels for many crops.

Agricultural programs of The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (the 2008 Farm Act) are assumed to be extended through the projection period. Acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is projected to decline to 26 million acres in 2014 before rising back to close to 32 million acres by the end of the projection period.

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage**



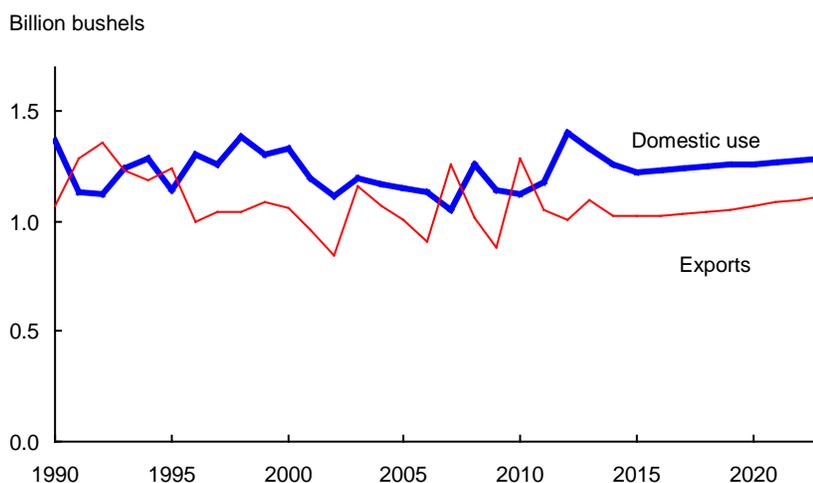
### U.S. corn: Feed and residual use, ethanol, and exports



U.S. corn production has rebounded from the weather-reduced 2012 crop, resulting in declining prices and increased domestic use and exports in the 2013/14 season. Moderate growth in demand is projected over the next decade.

- Ethanol production in the United States is based almost entirely on corn as the feedstock. Only small growth is projected for corn-based ethanol production over the next 10 years. This projection reflects declining overall gasoline consumption in the United States (which is mostly a 10-percent ethanol blend (E10)), infrastructural and other constraints on growth in the E15 (15-percent ethanol blend) market, and the small size of the E85 (85-percent ethanol blend) market. Nonetheless, a strong presence for ethanol in the sector continues, with about 35 percent of total corn use expected to go to ethanol production during the projection period.
- Lower corn prices and increasing meat production underlie projected gains in feed and residual corn use. Also supporting gains in feed use of corn is a slowdown in the growth of production of distillers grains, a co-product of dry mill ethanol production, as the corn-based ethanol expansion moderates.
- Food and industrial use of corn (other than ethanol production) is projected to rise over the next decade. Use of corn for high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is supported by growing HFCS exports to Mexico as domestic use slows. Slower increases for glucose and dextrose use reflect consumer dietary concerns and changes in tastes and preferences. Other food uses of corn are also projected to rise more slowly than population increases. Starch use of corn, such as in the production of drywall and paper, responds to economic growth and industrial demand, rising faster than population throughout the projection period.
- U.S. corn exports increase during the projection period, in response to strong global demand for feed grains to support growth in meat production. Export gains are particularly strong to China. The United States resumes being the world's largest corn exporter, following the sharp reduction in U.S. corn exports after the 2012 drought, and accounts for an average of about 40 percent of global corn trade over the projection period. Strong trade competition from Argentina, Brazil, and the FSU as well as the use of corn for ethanol production in the United States combine to hold the U.S. trade share well below its 1970-2000 average of 71 percent.

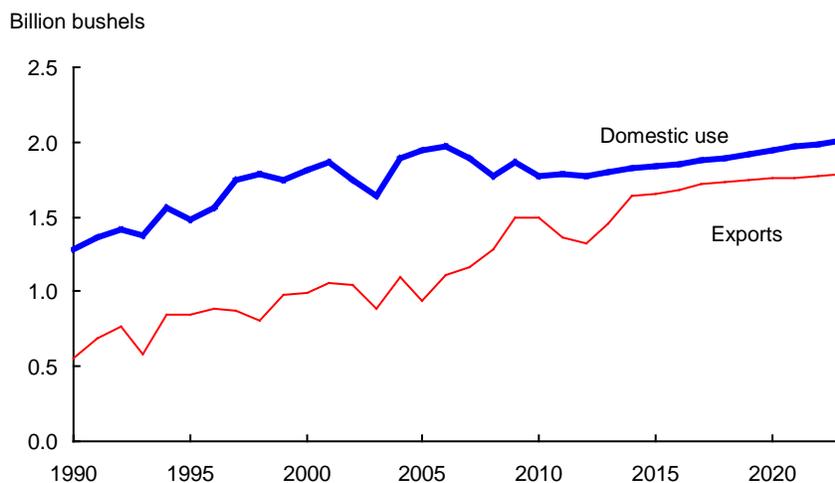
### U.S. wheat: Domestic use and exports



Following a small projected increase in 2014, wheat plantings are projected to decline over the following years, continuing a long-term general downward trend since the early 1980s. Relatively weak overall demand growth for wheat is projected.

- Domestic demand for wheat reflects a relatively mature market. Food use of wheat is projected to show moderate gains, generally in line with U.S. population increases.
- Feed use of wheat, a lower value market for the crop, declines in the early years of the projections from the high volume of the past 2 years as corn supplies recover from drought-reduced 2012 levels. Wheat feed use remains steady through the rest of the projection period as prices relative to corn allow a moderate level of wheat in feed rations.
- U.S. imports of wheat are projected to rise through the projection period due to increases from Canada. The end of the Canadian Wheat Board's monopoly for wheat and barley as well as transportation and other market factors are expected to result in more wheat shipped to the United States.
- U.S. wheat exports initially fall to 1,025 million bushels in the initial years of the projections before growing moderately for the remainder of the decade. U.S. wheat trade faces competition from countries of the FSU, whose wheat exports rise from 23 percent to 29 percent of global trade over the next decade. EU wheat exports grow from a global market share of 16 percent to 17 percent by 2023/24. For the same time period, the U.S. market share declines from 19 percent to 17 percent.

### U.S. soybeans: Domestic use and exports

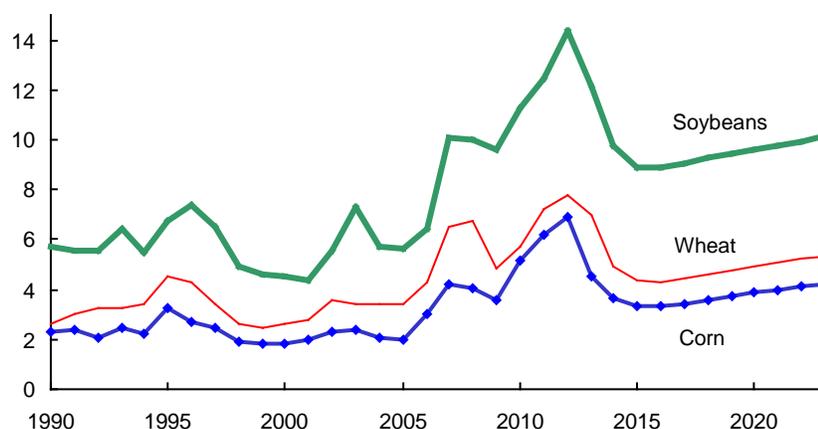


U.S. soybean plantings remain near 78 million acres over most of the projection period. Growth in both domestic use and export demand lead to increases in prices, allowing soybeans to compete with corn and other crops for land use.

- Lower U.S. livestock production since the 2008 peak and increased availability of distillers grains and canola meal have lowered demand for soybean meal as a livestock feed in recent years, thereby generally reducing domestic soybean crush. As increases in meat production resume and growth in distillers grains and canola meal slow, domestic demand for soybean meal and thus soybean crush is projected to grow in the coming decade.
- Strong global demand for soybeans, particularly in China, boosts soybean trade over the projection period—China accounts for all of the increase in world soybean imports. Even though U.S. soybean exports are projected to rise, competition from South America leads to a reduction in the U.S. share of global soybean trade from 38 percent in 2013/14 to about 32 percent in 2023/24. Brazil continues to be the largest exporter of soybeans.
- U.S. exports of soybean oil and soybean meal also face strong competition from South America. Argentina, in particular, is a competitive exporter of soybean products because its graduated export taxes favor exports of soybean products over soybeans. Increasing biodiesel production in Argentina, however, limits the country's soybean oil export growth, allowing the U.S. global export share to increase. However, Argentina is projected to account for about half of global soybean meal exports over the next decade. Brazil remains the second largest soybean meal exporter.
- Soybean oil used to produce methyl esters (biodiesel) in the United States is projected at 5.0 billion pounds over the next decade, supporting the production of almost 700 million gallons of biodiesel annually. This use reflects the mandate of 1.28 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel use starting in 2013 and assumed to continue through the projections. Some additional demand for biodiesel to meet a portion of the Renewable Fuel Standard's advanced biofuel mandate is also assumed. Soybean oil is assumed to account for about half of total biodiesel production. Other feedstocks used to produce biodiesel include corn oil extracted from distillers grains, other first-use vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled vegetable oils.

### U.S. farm-level prices: Corn, wheat, and soybeans

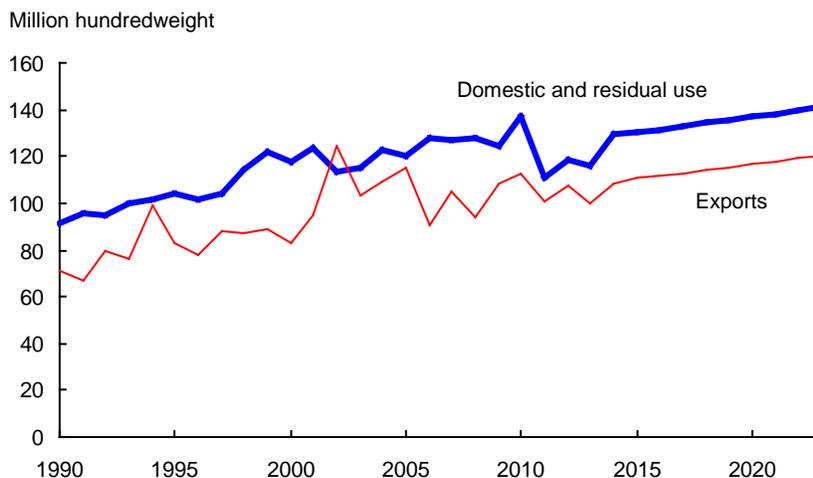
Dollars per bushel



Market responses to high crop prices in recent years, both in the United States and in other countries, are projected to lower prices over the next couple of years. Nonetheless, U.S. prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans are projected to remain historically high, above pre-2007 levels. The continuing influence of several long-term factors—including global growth in population and per capita income, a low-valued U.S. dollar, increasing costs for crude petroleum, and rising biofuel production—underlies these price projections.

- Corn prices are projected to decline through 2015/16, but then begin increasing in 2016/17 as ending stocks tighten due to growth in feed use, exports, and demand for corn by ethanol producers.
- Soybean prices initially fall from recent highs but then rise moderately after 2015/16, reflecting strengthening demand for soybeans and soybean products.
- Wheat prices decline through 2016/17, reflecting rising wheat stocks and falling corn prices. Wheat prices increase through the remainder of the projection period with export growth, moderate gains in food use, and declining stocks. Rising imports and increasing global competition limit price increases for wheat.

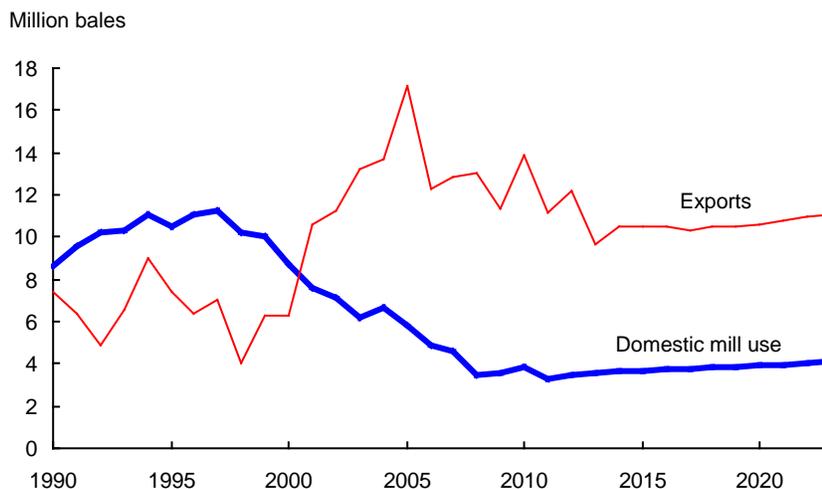
### U.S. rice: Domestic and residual use and exports



U.S. acreage planted to long-grain rice is projected to rise moderately through the projection period, but plantings for medium- and short-grain rice hold flat.

- Domestic use of rice is projected to grow slightly faster than population growth. Moderate expansion in U.S. food use of rice is projected to continue over the next decade. U.S. rice imports are projected to expand over the next decade, but at a slower rate than in the past. Asian aromatic varieties, classified as long-grain rice, are expected to continue to account for most of U.S. imports.
- U.S. rice exports are projected to rebound from a low level in 2013/14 and then increase over the next decade. Continued growth of U.S. rough-rice exports to Latin America (nearly all long-grain rice) is projected to account for most of the expansion of U.S. rice exports. Overall, the U.S. market share of global rice trade is projected at about 8 percent in the next decade.
- After near-term market adjustments in 2014, prices for rice are projected to rise moderately through most of the projection period.

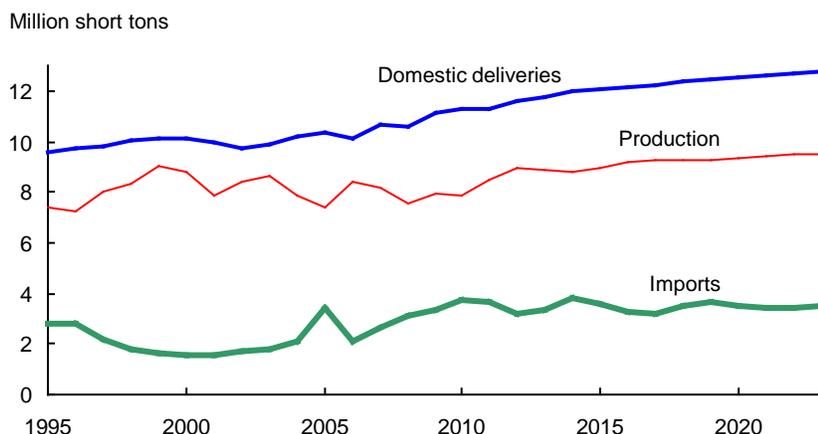
### U.S. upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



Upland cotton plantings are projected to increase almost a million acres in 2014 to 11 million as prices for competing crops fall more than do cotton prices. Acreage falls to 10 million in 2015 and remains near that level for the remainder of the projection period, as world and U.S. cotton prices are projected below the recent 5-year average. U.S. mill use of upland cotton is projected to rise moderately while cotton exports increase in the second half of the projections.

- A decline in U.S. mill use of cotton since the late 1990s reflected a gradual, long-term movement of spinning capacity to developing countries. Continued increases in U.S. imports of apparel from Asia will reduce domestic apparel production and lower the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States. However, U.S. mill use is projected to grow somewhat over the next decade in response to rising demand for U.S. textile product exports, mainly to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Nonetheless, even with this growth, domestic mill use is projected to represent about 27 percent of total use at the end of the projection period, down from more than 60 percent in the late 1990s.
- U.S. upland cotton exports are projected to rise from 2013/14's low level to about 10.5 million bales for several years, before showing moderate additional growth over the remainder of the projections. The United States remains the world's largest exporter of cotton, although the U.S. share of global cotton trade falls below 23 percent by the end of the projection period, compared to an average of more than 37 percent in 2000-2010. China is the world's largest importer of cotton.

### U.S. sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports

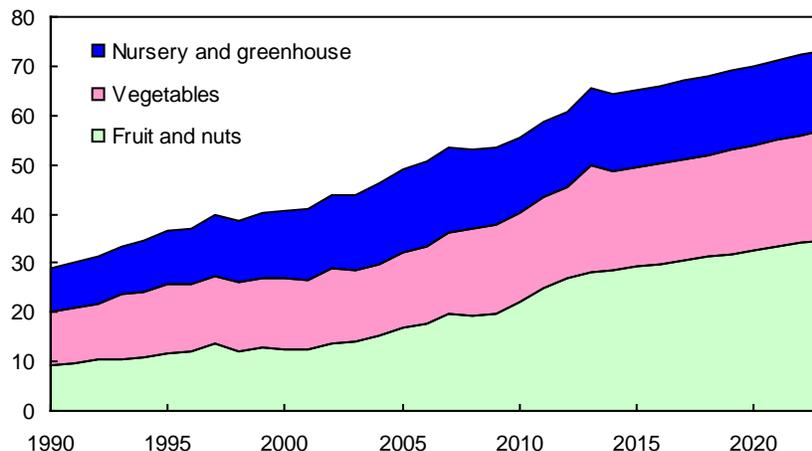


The two primary influences on the U.S. sugar market in the projections are continued low world sugar prices and large supplies of sugar in Mexico available for export to the United States.

- World sugar prices are projected to average 17.74 cents per pound between 2014/15 and 2019/20, levels that would not provide support for U.S. sugar sector. Beyond then, however, world sugar prices are projected to be higher.
- Mexico's harvested area for sugarcane grew in recent years in response to high returns and is expected to top out at 844,000 hectares in 2014/15. After that, declines in Mexican sugarcane returns lead to lower area. Nonetheless, sugar production averages 6.317 million tons, raw value (MTRV) in 2014/15-2023/24, about 17 percent higher than the average for 2007/08-2011/12.
- Mexico's consumption of high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is expected to resume growth after a lull in 2012/13 due to unusually-high corn prices. By 2023/24, annual HFCS consumption is projected at 2.735 million metric tons, dry weight—about 85 percent more than forecasted for 2013/14—and will comprise about 41 percent of combined sugar and HFCS consumption in Mexico.
- The combination of Mexico's improved sugar production prospects and declining sugar consumption makes more Mexican sugar available for export. Annual exports to the U.S. market are expected to average 1.768 million MTRV, or 1.949 million short tons, raw value (STRV). This projection contrasts with 1.364 million STRV, the estimated average for 2007/08-2012/13, the first 6 years since the full implementation of the sweetener provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Over the long term, imports from Mexico are expected to constitute between 10.6 and 16.9 percent of annual U.S. sugar supply, or on average 12.8 percent. The corresponding average for 2007/08-2012/13 is estimated at 10.3 percent.
- Moderate growth is projected for U.S. sugar production over the next decade. There is no growth and not much year-to-year variation in either U.S. sugarbeet harvest area (1.182 million acres) or U.S. sugarcane harvest area (835,000 acres). Almost all production growth is attributable to steady gains in sugar crop yields and improved sucrose recovery. Beet sugar production grows 12.2 percent from 2014/15 through 2023/24 to 5.647 million STRV, while cane sugar production grows only 3.5 percent over the same period to 3.882 million STRV.
- U.S. sugar consumption is expected to increase about 6.5 percent from 2014/15 (11.806 million STRV) to 2023/24 (12.574 million STRV). All growth is attributable to the expected increase in population over the same time period.
- Sugar purchases by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for re-sale to ethanol producers are projected for 2014/15, 2017/18, and 2018/19 for a total of 568,000 STRV.

## Value of U.S. horticultural production

Billion dollars

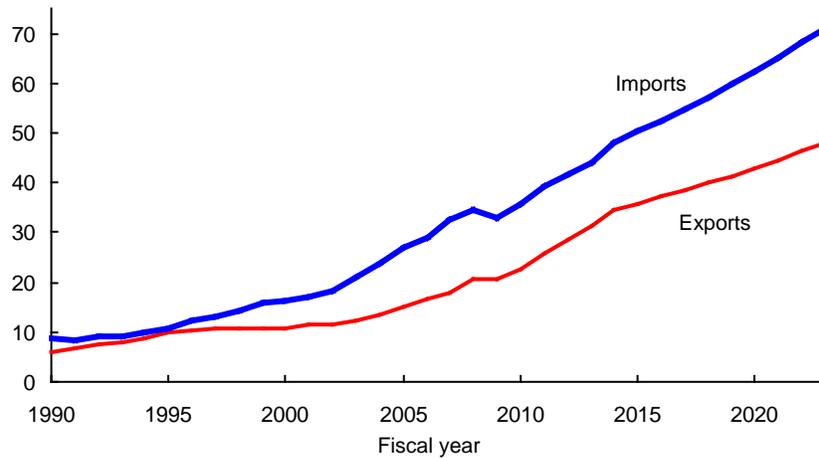


Farm sales of horticultural crops are projected to grow by 1.2 percent annually over the next decade, reaching \$74 billion in calendar year 2023, up from \$66 billion in 2013.

- The value of farm production of fruit and tree nuts is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.2 percent over the next decade, largely due to sales growth of tree nuts and noncitrus fruits. Fruit and tree nuts are projected to rank first among horticultural crops in terms of farm sales value with a share of 47 percent. Farm sales value of vegetables and pulses is projected to grow 0.2 percent per year, while farm sales of greenhouse and nursery crops are projected to increase at an annual rate of 0.5 percent.
- The volume of U.S. farm production of horticultural crops is projected to rise by 0.4 percent annually. Vegetables lead this growth at an annual rate of 0.5 percent, reaching 132 billion pounds in 2023 as processing production averages 1.5-percent growth. Fruit and nut production expands by 0.2 percent per year to 71 billion pounds in 2023 as noncitrus production growth more than offsets citrus production declines.
- Producer prices for vegetables initially decline from high 2013 levels and then are projected to rise less than the inflation rate, at only 0.7 percent per year, due to strong processing vegetable production. Producer prices for fresh fruits rise by 1.9 percent per year due to slower production growth than for vegetables and due to higher citrus prices as citrus production declines.
- U.S. per capita use of fruits and tree nuts increases from 295 pounds in 2013 to 305 pounds by 2023, an annual average growth rate of 0.3 percent. Per capita use of vegetables initially drops in 2013 due to smaller potato and pulse crops, and then levels off to an average 386 pounds. The total supply of fruits, nuts, and vegetables over the next decade, both domestic and imported, is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.2 percent per year.

### Value of U.S. horticultural trade

Billion dollars



The U.S. trade deficit in horticultural crops and products is projected to expand from \$12.8 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2013 (October 2012 to September 2013) to \$23.1 billion in FY 2023.

- Imports increasingly supplement domestic production of horticultural crops and products. By FY 2023, imports are projected to supply 50 percent of domestic fruit and nut use and 25 percent of vegetable use, in terms of farm weight. In 2013, these shares were 42 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
- The export market becomes more important for U.S. horticultural producers. In FY 2023, exports are projected to be the destination for 27 percent of U.S. fruit and nut production, up from 23 percent in 2013, while 20 percent of vegetable production will be sold in foreign markets, up from 16.7 percent in 2013.
- The value of U.S. horticultural imports is projected to increase by 4.9 percent annually over the next decade, compared with 7.9 percent on average during the past 13 years, reaching \$71.1 billion in FY 2023. Fruit and nut imports account for \$24.5 billion, while vegetable imports account for \$17.8 billion.
- Exports of U.S. horticultural products are projected to reach \$48.1 billion in FY 2023, up an average of 4.4 percent annually from 2013. Of this amount, fruit and nuts contribute \$23 billion, and vegetables contribute \$9.5 billion. Exports of other horticultural products total \$15.6 billion by 2023, up from \$9.7 billion in 2013.

Table 17. U.S. corn long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	97.2	95.3	93.5	91.0	89.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Harvested acres	87.4	87.2	86.1	83.6	81.6	80.6	80.6	80.6	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	123.4	160.4	165.6	167.6	169.6	171.6	173.6	175.6	177.6	179.6	181.6	183.6
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	989	824	1,887	2,607	2,877	2,807	2,612	2,437	2,262	2,167	2,067	1,967
Production	10,780	13,989	14,260	14,010	13,840	13,830	13,990	14,155	14,405	14,565	14,730	14,890
Imports	162	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	11,932	14,837	16,172	16,642	16,742	16,662	16,627	16,617	16,692	16,757	16,822	16,882
Feed & residual	4,333	5,200	5,500	5,550	5,575	5,600	5,625	5,675	5,725	5,775	5,850	5,900
Food, seed, & industrial	6,044	6,350	6,365	6,415	6,460	6,500	6,565	6,630	6,700	6,765	6,805	6,850
Ethanol and by-products	4,648	4,900	4,900	4,925	4,950	4,975	5,025	5,075	5,125	5,175	5,200	5,225
Domestic use	10,377	11,550	11,865	11,965	12,035	12,100	12,190	12,305	12,425	12,540	12,655	12,750
Exports	731	1,400	1,700	1,800	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250
Total use	11,108	12,950	13,565	13,765	13,935	14,050	14,190	14,355	14,525	14,690	14,855	15,000
Ending stocks	824	1,887	2,607	2,877	2,807	2,612	2,437	2,262	2,167	2,067	1,967	1,882
Stocks/use ratio, percent	7.4	14.6	19.2	20.9	20.1	18.6	17.2	15.8	14.9	14.1	13.2	12.5
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.89	4.50	3.65	3.30	3.35	3.45	3.60	3.75	3.85	3.95	4.10	4.20

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for corn.

Table 18. U.S. sorghum long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	6.2	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Harvested acres	5.0	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	49.8	62.2	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	23	15	31	39	38	34	33	32	31	30	29	33
Production	247	416	358	339	326	319	319	319	319	319	319	319
Imports	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	279	431	389	378	364	353	352	351	350	349	348	352
Feed & residual	93	100	80	70	60	50	50	50	50	50	45	45
Food, seed, & industrial	95	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Domestic use	188	220	200	190	180	170	170	170	170	170	165	165
Exports	76	180	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Total use	264	400	350	340	330	320	320	320	320	320	315	315
Ending stocks	15	31	39	38	34	33	32	31	30	29	33	37
Stocks/use ratio, percent	5.7	7.8	11.1	11.2	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	10.5	11.7
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.33	4.20	3.40	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.35	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for sorghum.

Table 19. U.S. barley long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Harvested acres	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	67.9	71.7	70.0	70.6	71.2	71.9	72.5	73.1	73.8	74.4	75.0	75.7
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	60	80	80	85	93	91	92	88	87	84	83	85
Production	220	215	189	191	185	187	181	183	185	186	188	189
Imports	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	304	320	294	301	303	303	298	296	297	295	296	299
Feed & residual	59	75	45	45	50	50	50	50	55	55	55	60
Food, seed, & industrial	155	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145
Domestic use	214	230	199	198	202	201	200	199	203	202	201	205
Exports	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total use	223	240	209	208	212	211	210	209	213	212	211	215
Ending stocks	80	80	85	93	91	92	88	87	84	83	85	84
Stocks/use ratio, percent	35.9	33.3	40.7	44.7	42.9	43.6	41.9	41.6	39.4	39.2	40.3	39.1
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.43	6.00	4.60	3.70	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.95	4.05	4.10	4.25	4.35

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for barley.

Table 20. U.S. oats long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Harvested acres	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	61.3	64.0	64.1	64.4	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.8
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	55	36	38	50	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Production	64	66	71	64	65	65	65	66	66	66	67	67
Imports	93	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply	212	197	209	214	220	220	220	221	221	221	222	222
Feed & residual	98	80	80	80	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Food, seed, & industrial	76	77	77	77	78	78	78	79	79	79	80	80
Domestic use	174	157	157	157	163	163	163	164	164	164	165	165
Exports	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total use	176	159	159	159	165	165	165	166	166	166	167	167
Ending stocks	36	38	50	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Stocks/use ratio, percent	20.5	23.9	31.4	34.6	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	32.9
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.89	3.50	2.35	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for oats.

Table 21. U.S. wheat long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	55.7	56.2	57.0	56.0	54.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Harvested acres	48.9	45.2	48.5	47.7	46.0	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	46.3	47.1	45.8	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.4	47.8	48.2	48.6	48.9	49.3
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	743	718	565	642	745	794	770	758	753	745	739	725
Production	2,266	2,130	2,220	2,205	2,145	2,080	2,100	2,120	2,135	2,155	2,165	2,185
Imports	123	150	140	150	160	170	180	185	190	195	200	205
Supply	3,131	2,998	2,925	2,997	3,050	3,044	3,050	3,063	3,078	3,095	3,104	3,115
Food	945	950	957	964	971	979	987	995	1,003	1,011	1,019	1,027
Seed	73	73	76	73	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Feed & residual	388	310	225	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Domestic use	1,407	1,333	1,258	1,227	1,231	1,239	1,247	1,255	1,263	1,271	1,279	1,287
Exports	1,007	1,100	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,035	1,045	1,055	1,070	1,085	1,100	1,115
Total use	2,414	2,433	2,283	2,252	2,256	2,274	2,292	2,310	2,333	2,356	2,379	2,402
Ending stocks	718	565	642	745	794	770	758	753	745	739	725	713
Stocks/use ratio, percent	29.7	23.2	28.1	33.1	35.2	33.9	33.1	32.6	31.9	31.4	30.5	29.7
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	7.77	7.00	4.90	4.35	4.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat.

Table 22. U.S. soybeans and products long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<b>Soybeans</b>												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	77.2	76.5	78.0	77.8	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Harvested	76.2	75.7	77.0	76.7	76.5	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
Yield: bushels per harvested acre	39.8	43.0	45.2	45.6	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.3	48.7	49.2
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, September 1	169	141	170	203	232	245	243	240	237	239	240	242
Production	3,034	3,258	3,480	3,500	3,525	3,580	3,615	3,650	3,685	3,720	3,750	3,785
Imports	36	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total supply	3,239	3,413	3,665	3,718	3,772	3,840	3,873	3,905	3,937	3,974	4,005	4,042
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,689	1,685	1,705	1,720	1,735	1,755	1,780	1,800	1,825	1,850	1,870	1,890
Seed and residual	90	109	116	116	117	118	118	118	118	119	119	119
Exports	1,320	1,450	1,640	1,650	1,675	1,725	1,735	1,750	1,755	1,765	1,775	1,790
Total disposition	3,098	3,243	3,461	3,486	3,527	3,597	3,633	3,668	3,698	3,733	3,764	3,799
Carryover stocks, August 31												
Total ending stocks	141	170	203	232	245	243	240	237	239	240	242	243
Stocks/use ratio, percent	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Price (dollars per bushel)												
Soybean price, farm	14.40	12.15	9.75	8.85	8.90	9.05	9.25	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.95	10.15
<b>Soybean oil (million pounds)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	2,540	1,705	1,635	1,970	2,155	2,190	2,135	2,095	2,065	2,075	2,130	2,170
Production	19,820	19,380	19,625	19,815	20,005	20,255	20,560	20,810	21,115	21,425	21,675	21,925
Imports	205	250	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
Total supply	22,565	21,335	21,420	21,955	22,340	22,635	22,895	23,115	23,400	23,730	24,045	24,345
Domestic disappearance	18,660	18,550	18,100	18,200	18,300	18,400	18,500	18,600	18,700	18,800	18,900	19,000
Biodiesel <sup>1</sup>	4,600	5,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Food, feed, and other industrial	14,060	12,950	13,100	13,200	13,300	13,400	13,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,900	14,000
Exports	2,200	1,150	1,350	1,600	1,850	2,100	2,300	2,450	2,625	2,800	2,975	3,150
Total demand	20,860	19,700	19,450	19,800	20,150	20,500	20,800	21,050	21,325	21,600	21,875	22,150
Ending stocks, September 30	1,705	1,635	1,970	2,155	2,190	2,135	2,095	2,065	2,075	2,130	2,170	2,195
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.471	0.420	0.370	0.350	0.355	0.358	0.360	0.365	0.368	0.370	0.370	0.370
<b>Soybean meal (thousand short tons)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	300	275	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Production	39,875	40,060	40,435	40,885	41,235	41,685	42,235	42,785	43,360	43,885	44,410	44,935
Imports	250	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	40,425	40,500	40,900	41,350	41,700	42,150	42,700	43,250	43,825	44,350	44,875	45,400
Domestic disappearance	29,100	29,950	30,600	31,150	31,600	32,050	32,400	32,750	33,125	33,500	33,875	34,250
Exports	11,050	10,250	10,000	9,900	9,800	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,550	10,700	10,850
Total demand	40,150	40,200	40,600	41,050	41,400	41,850	42,400	42,950	43,525	44,050	44,575	45,100
Ending stocks, September 30	275	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	468.11	395.00	310.00	277.50	277.50	283.50	291.50	299.00	305.00	311.00	320.00	329.50
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.73	11.50	11.51	11.52	11.53	11.54	11.55	11.56	11.57	11.58	11.59	11.60
Soybean meal	47.22	47.54	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Crush margin (dollars per bushel)	2.18	2.07	1.87	1.77	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.97

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soybean oil and soybean meal.

<sup>1</sup>History based on data reported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

Table 23a. U.S. rice long-term projections, total rice, rough basis

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	2,699	2,485	2,900	2,900	2,915	2,930	2,945	2,960	2,975	2,990	3,005	3,020
Harvested	2,678	2,464	2,874	2,874	2,889	2,904	2,919	2,934	2,949	2,963	2,978	2,993
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	7,449	7,660	7,648	7,686	7,722	7,758	7,797	7,832	7,871	7,908	7,945	7,985
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	41.1	36.2	30.9	34.1	34.9	35.6	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.3
Production	199.5	188.7	219.8	220.9	223.1	225.3	227.6	229.8	232.1	234.3	236.6	239.0
Imports	21.1	22.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1
Total supply	261.6	246.9	271.7	276.1	279.2	282.2	285.3	287.9	290.5	293.0	295.2	297.4
Domestic use and residual	118.1	116.0	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.9	134.3	135.7	137.1	138.4	139.8	141.3
Exports	107.1	100.0	108.0	111.0	112.0	113.0	114.5	115.5	116.5	118.0	119.0	120.0
Total use	225.2	216.0	237.6	241.3	243.6	245.9	248.8	251.2	253.6	256.4	258.8	261.3
Ending stocks	36.2	30.9	34.1	34.9	35.6	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.3	36.1
Stocks/use ratio, percent	16.1	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.8
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	14.87	15.70	15.30	15.60	15.70	15.80	15.90	16.00	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 23b. U.S. rice long-term projections, long-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	1,994	1,780	2,200	2,200	2,215	2,230	2,245	2,260	2,275	2,290	2,305	2,320
Harvested	1,979	1,765	2,180	2,180	2,195	2,210	2,225	2,240	2,255	2,269	2,284	2,299
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	7,285	7,311	7,348	7,384	7,421	7,458	7,496	7,533	7,571	7,609	7,647	7,685
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	24.3	21.9	18.4	21.5	22.5	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.1
Production	144.2	129.0	160.2	161.0	162.9	164.8	166.8	168.7	170.7	172.6	174.6	176.7
Imports	18.7	19.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3
Total supply	187.2	170.4	197.1	201.1	204.0	206.8	209.5	211.9	214.2	216.2	218.2	220.1
Domestic use & residual	89.2	84.0	100.1	100.6	101.8	103.0	104.3	105.4	106.7	107.9	109.1	110.4
Exports	76.1	68.0	75.5	78.0	79.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	85.0	86.0
Total use	165.3	152.0	175.6	178.6	180.8	183.0	185.3	187.4	189.7	191.9	194.1	196.4
Ending stocks	21.9	18.4	21.5	22.5	23.2	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.1	23.7
Stocks/use ratio, percent	13.2	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.0
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	14.40	15.00	14.50	14.90	15.00	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.40	15.50

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 23c. U.S. rice long-term projections, medium- and short-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	705	705	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Harvested	699	699	694	694	694	694	694	694	694	694	694	694
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	7,914	8,539	8,582	8,625	8,668	8,711	8,755	8,798	8,842	8,887	8,931	8,976
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	14.7	12.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.2
Production	55.3	59.7	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.5	60.8	61.1	61.4	61.7	62.0	62.3
Imports	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total supply	72.1	74.4	72.5	72.9	73.0	73.3	73.7	73.9	74.2	74.7	74.8	75.2
Domestic use & residual	28.9	32.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.8
Exports	31.0	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	34.0	34.0	34.0
Total use	59.9	64.0	62.0	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.6	63.7	63.9	64.5	64.7	64.8
Ending stocks	12.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3
Stocks/use ratio, percent	20.4	16.2	16.9	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.0	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	16.0
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	16.00	17.30	17.30	17.40	17.50	17.60	17.60	17.70	17.80	17.90	18.00	18.10

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 24. U.S. upland cotton long-term projections

Item	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	12.1	10.1	11.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2
Harvested acres	9.1	7.6	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	869	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	3,081	3,705	2,944	4,409	4,424	4,289	4,204	4,169	4,284	4,349	4,464	4,529
Production	16,535	12,479	15,600	14,200	14,100	14,000	14,300	14,500	14,600	14,900	15,100	15,200
Imports	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Supply	19,622	16,189	18,549	18,614	18,529	18,294	18,509	18,674	18,889	19,254	19,569	19,734
Domestic use	3,478	3,580	3,630	3,680	3,730	3,780	3,830	3,880	3,930	3,980	4,030	4,080
Exports	12,190	9,650	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,300	10,500	10,500	10,600	10,800	11,000	11,100
Total use	15,668	13,230	14,130	14,180	14,230	14,080	14,330	14,380	14,530	14,780	15,030	15,180
Ending stocks	3,705	2,944	4,409	4,424	4,289	4,204	4,169	4,284	4,349	4,464	4,529	4,544
Stocks/use ratio, percent	23.6	22.3	31.2	31.2	30.1	29.9	29.1	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.1	29.9
Price (dollars per pound):												
Farm price	0.725	0.740	0.640	0.620	0.620	0.620	0.640	0.660	0.680	0.700	0.715	0.730

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for upland cotton.

Table 25. U.S. sugar long-term projections

Item	Units	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<b>Sugarbeets</b>													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,230	1,208	1,178	1,217	1,248	1,254	1,246	1,232	1,226	1,227	1,229	1,216
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,204	1,183	1,134	1,173	1,203	1,208	1,200	1,187	1,181	1,182	1,184	1,172
Yield	Tons/acre	29.3	27.8	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.4
Production	Mil. s. tons	35.2	32.8	30.0	31.2	32.1	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.1
<b>Sugarcane</b>													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	851	825	850	833	834	835	832	831	832	834	835	836
Yield	Tons/acre	35.8	35.8	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.3
Production	Mil. s. tons	30.5	29.5	29.5	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3
<b>Supply:</b>													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,979	2,183	2,082	2,240	2,500	2,504	2,311	2,329	2,536	2,552	2,563	2,576
Production	1,000 s. tons	8,977	8,878	8,783	8,963	9,170	9,270	9,289	9,292	9,341	9,424	9,512	9,529
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	5,078	5,025	5,032	5,257	5,438	5,512	5,527	5,520	5,541	5,595	5,655	5,647
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,899	3,853	3,751	3,706	3,732	3,757	3,762	3,771	3,799	3,829	3,858	3,882
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	3,224	3,372	3,848	3,597	3,244	3,219	3,507	3,626	3,466	3,436	3,414	3,529
TRQ imports	1,000 s. tons	957	1,332	963	838	844	1,233	1,467	1,393	1,237	1,188	1,140	1,096
Imports from Mexico	1,000 s. tons	2,124	1,920	2,485	2,359	2,000	1,587	1,641	1,832	1,828	1,848	1,874	2,033
Other imports	1,000 s. tons	143	120	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	14,180	14,433	14,713	14,800	14,915	14,992	15,107	15,247	15,342	15,412	15,489	15,634
<b>Use:</b>													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	274	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	11,596	11,785	12,016	12,050	12,161	12,249	12,349	12,461	12,540	12,598	12,663	12,784
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	11,844	12,035	12,266	12,300	12,411	12,499	12,599	12,711	12,790	12,848	12,913	13,034
CCC surplus disbursements <sup>1</sup>	1,000 s. tons	153	316	207	0	0	183	178	0	0	0	0	0
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	2,183	2,082	2,240	2,500	2,504	2,311	2,329	2,536	2,552	2,563	2,576	2,600
<b>Raw sugar price:</b>													
New York (No. 16)	Cents/lb.	20.41	21.10	20.76	21.17	21.53	20.69	20.69	21.76	22.89	23.76	23.84	24.10
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Beet sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
<b>Grower prices:</b>													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	54.16	47.36	48.25	47.62	47.98	47.83	47.16	47.89	49.61	51.18	50.24	48.06
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	42.22	42.76	41.83	42.19	42.58	41.80	41.77	42.87	44.07	44.99	45.14	45.40

Note: Marketing year beginning October 1 for sugar.

<sup>1</sup>CCC is the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 26. Horticultural crops long-term supply and use projections, calendar years

Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Production area<sup>1</sup></b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1,000 acres	10,707	10,602	10,626	10,652	10,680	10,711	10,743	10,778	10,815	10,854	10,895	10,939
Fruit and tree nuts	1,000 acres	4,017	4,175	4,177	4,179	4,183	4,187	4,192	4,197	4,203	4,210	4,218	4,227
Vegetables	1,000 acres	6,690	6,427	6,449	6,473	6,498	6,524	6,552	6,581	6,612	6,644	6,677	6,712
<b>Supply</b>													
<b>Production, farm weight</b>													
Fruit and nuts	Mil. lbs.	69,246	69,610	68,664	68,892	69,124	69,359	69,600	69,843	70,090	70,341	70,595	70,852
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	23,362	22,348	21,106	21,034	20,963	20,891	20,820	20,750	20,679	20,609	20,539	20,469
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	40,517	41,916	42,105	42,296	42,489	42,681	42,877	43,073	43,271	43,469	43,667	43,867
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	5,367	5,346	5,453	5,562	5,673	5,786	5,902	6,020	6,141	6,263	6,389	6,516
Vegetables <sup>2</sup>	Mil. lbs.	130,391	125,769	126,339	126,926	127,531	128,153	128,792	129,450	130,127	130,822	131,536	132,270
Fresh market	Mil. lbs.	41,256	39,489	39,274	39,064	38,858	38,657	38,461	38,269	38,082	37,900	37,723	37,551
Processing	Mil. lbs.	37,990	37,846	38,414	38,990	39,575	40,168	40,771	41,382	42,003	42,633	43,273	43,922
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	46,279	43,974	44,062	44,150	44,238	44,327	44,416	44,504	44,593	44,683	44,772	44,862
Pulses	Mil. lbs.	4,867	4,460	4,589	4,722	4,859	5,000	5,145	5,295	5,448	5,606	5,769	5,936
Total fruit, nuts, vegetables	Mil. lbs.	199,637	195,378	195,003	195,818	196,655	197,512	198,392	199,293	200,217	201,163	202,131	203,122
<b>Imports, farm weight</b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	59,298	63,422	65,457	67,560	69,733	71,977	74,296	76,691	79,165	81,722	84,363	87,092
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	35,592	38,827	39,983	41,173	42,400	43,663	44,964	46,305	47,685	49,107	50,571	52,079
Vegetables	Mil. lbs.	23,706	24,595	25,474	26,387	27,333	28,314	29,331	30,386	31,480	32,615	33,792	35,012
<b>Use</b>													
<b>Exports, farm weight</b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	36,092	36,792	37,646	38,520	39,416	40,333	41,272	42,234	43,219	44,228	45,261	46,320
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	15,749	15,770	16,098	16,434	16,777	17,128	17,487	17,854	18,230	18,614	19,007	19,409
Vegetables	Mil. lbs.	20,342	21,022	21,548	22,087	22,639	23,205	23,785	24,379	24,989	25,614	26,254	26,910
<b>Domestic use<sup>3</sup></b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	222,844	222,008	222,814	224,859	226,972	229,156	231,416	233,751	236,163	238,656	241,232	243,894
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	89,089	92,667	92,548	93,632	94,747	95,895	97,077	98,293	99,545	100,833	102,159	103,523
Vegetables	Mil. lbs.	133,755	129,341	130,266	131,226	132,225	133,262	134,339	135,457	136,618	137,823	139,074	140,371
<b>Farm sales value<sup>4</sup></b>													
Fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	26,907	27,981	28,589	29,211	29,848	30,498	31,164	31,845	32,541	33,253	33,982	34,727
Citrus	\$ Mil.	3,713	3,151	3,207	3,265	3,324	3,384	3,445	3,507	3,570	3,634	3,699	3,766
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	15,796	16,844	17,172	17,506	17,847	18,195	18,550	18,913	19,282	19,659	20,043	20,434
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	7,399	7,986	8,210	8,440	8,676	8,919	9,169	9,426	9,690	9,961	10,240	10,526
Vegetables	\$ Mil.	18,375	21,728	19,863	20,110	20,354	20,603	20,853	21,108	21,368	21,634	21,906	22,183
Fresh market	\$ Mil.	10,683	13,978	12,134	12,202	12,270	12,339	12,404	12,469	12,535	12,601	12,667	12,735
Processing	\$ Mil.	2,223	2,271	2,321	2,372	2,425	2,478	2,533	2,588	2,645	2,703	2,763	2,824
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	3,915	4,150	4,026	4,098	4,164	4,230	4,298	4,367	4,437	4,508	4,580	4,653
Pulses	\$ Mil.	1,555	1,328	1,382	1,437	1,495	1,556	1,618	1,684	1,752	1,822	1,896	1,972
Nursery and greenhouse <sup>5</sup>	\$ Mil.	15,555	15,632	15,710	15,789	15,868	15,947	16,027	16,107	16,188	16,269	16,350	16,432
Other horticulture crops <sup>6</sup>	\$ Mil.	807	831	856	877	899	921	940	959	978	997	1,017	1,038
Total horticulture crops	\$ Mil.	61,643	66,171	65,018	65,987	66,968	67,970	68,984	70,018	71,075	72,154	73,255	74,379
<b>Producer prices<sup>7</sup></b>													
Fresh fruits	2008=100	96.8	97.5	101.0	102.7	104.5	106.3	108.1	110.0	111.9	113.8	115.8	117.8
Citrus	2008=100	110.1	98.5	106.1	108.4	110.8	113.1	115.6	118.0	120.6	123.1	125.8	128.5
Noncitrus	2008=100	95.1	98.3	99.8	101.3	102.8	104.3	105.9	107.4	109.1	110.7	112.3	114.0
Tree nuts	2008=100	138.2	149.7	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.5	155.7	156.9	158.2	159.4	160.6	161.9
Vegetables	2008=100	90.8	110.4	100.5	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.4	104.2	104.9	105.6	106.4	107.1
Fresh vegetables	2008=100	85.0	117.2	102.3	103.5	104.6	105.7	106.8	107.9	109.0	110.1	111.2	112.4
Potatoes (fresh)	2008=100	90.2	100.7	97.4	99.0	100.4	101.8	103.2	104.7	106.1	107.6	109.1	110.6
Pulses (dried)	2008=100	124.5	114.6	115.9	117.1	118.5	119.7	121.1	122.4	123.8	125.1	126.5	127.9
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	2008=100	98.0	109.1	106.6	108.1	109.5	111.0	112.5	114.0	115.5	117.1	118.7	120.2

<sup>1</sup>Bearing acreage for fruit and nuts; harvested area for vegetables. Fruits include melons.

<sup>2</sup>Utilized production is used for potatoes. Pulses include edible dry beans and peas, lentils, and other peas. Excludes melons.

<sup>3</sup>In farm or fresh weight units.

<sup>4</sup>Production values are used for fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Farm cash receipts are used for nursery and other horticulture crops.

<sup>5</sup>Includes floral crops, greenhouse vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, colored peppers, and fruit/vegetable transplants.

<sup>6</sup>Includes honey, maple syrup, mustard, hops, mint oils, taro, ginger root, and coffee from Hawaii.

<sup>7</sup>Producer price indexes for farm commodities from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices for fresh fruits include melons.

Data sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27. Horticultural crops long-term export and import projections, fiscal years

Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Exports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	4,844	5,011	5,700	5,875	6,049	6,229	6,415	6,608	6,807	7,014	7,227	7,448
Citrus	\$ Mil.	1,009	1,007	1,276	1,284	1,291	1,299	1,307	1,314	1,322	1,330	1,338	1,346
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	3,836	4,004	4,424	4,591	4,758	4,930	5,108	5,293	5,485	5,684	5,889	6,103
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	2,877	2,889	3,200	3,279	3,360	3,442	3,527	3,614	3,703	3,794	3,888	3,984
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,290	1,290	1,320	1,351	1,382	1,414	1,447	1,481	1,515	1,550	1,586	1,623
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	6,109	7,162	7,800	8,148	8,512	8,893	9,290	9,705	10,138	10,591	11,064	11,558
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	13,830	15,061	16,700	17,302	17,921	18,564	19,232	19,926	20,648	21,399	22,179	22,990
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	2,154	2,319	2,400	2,470	2,542	2,616	2,692	2,770	2,851	2,934	3,019	3,107
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	3,954	4,257	4,800	4,954	5,112	5,276	5,445	5,620	5,800	5,985	6,177	6,375
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	6,108	6,576	7,200	7,424	7,654	7,892	8,137	8,390	8,650	8,919	9,196	9,482
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	359	369	403	408	413	417	422	427	432	437	442	448
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	1,582	1,651	1,802	1,874	1,948	2,026	2,107	2,191	2,278	2,369	2,463	2,561
Wine	\$ Mil.	1,321	1,520	1,659	1,731	1,807	1,886	1,969	2,055	2,145	2,238	2,336	2,439
Beer	\$ Mil.	413	486	530	552	575	599	624	650	677	705	735	765
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	5,028	5,688	6,206	6,498	6,804	7,124	7,460	7,811	8,178	8,563	8,966	9,388
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	28,641	31,352	34,500	35,789	37,122	38,508	39,950	41,450	43,009	44,631	46,318	48,073
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	6,998	7,330	8,100	8,345	8,591	8,844	9,107	9,378	9,658	9,947	10,246	10,555
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	6,831	7,146	8,000	8,233	8,472	8,719	8,972	9,234	9,503	9,780	10,065	10,359
<b>Imports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	7,617	8,343	9,100	9,501	9,919	10,356	10,812	11,288	11,785	12,304	12,846	13,412
Citrus	\$ Mil.	516	588	642	669	698	728	760	793	827	863	900	939
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	7,101	7,754	8,458	8,831	9,221	9,628	10,052	10,496	10,959	11,442	11,947	12,474
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	4,360	4,714	5,300	5,550	5,812	6,087	6,374	6,675	6,990	7,320	7,665	8,027
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,763	1,894	2,100	2,178	2,258	2,342	2,428	2,518	2,611	2,708	2,808	2,912
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	1,802	1,811	2,000	2,093	2,190	2,292	2,399	2,510	2,627	2,749	2,877	3,011
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	13,779	14,868	16,400	17,144	17,922	18,735	19,585	20,473	21,402	22,373	23,389	24,450
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	5,829	6,540	7,200	7,570	7,960	8,369	8,799	9,252	9,728	10,228	10,754	11,307
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	4,203	4,220	4,400	4,594	4,797	5,009	5,231	5,462	5,703	5,955	6,219	6,493
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	10,032	10,760	11,600	12,165	12,757	13,378	14,030	14,714	15,431	16,183	16,973	17,800
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	1,622	1,666	1,812	1,837	1,863	1,889	1,916	1,942	1,970	1,997	2,025	2,054
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	2,569	2,789	3,033	3,211	3,401	3,602	3,814	4,039	4,278	4,530	4,797	5,081
Wine	\$ Mil.	5,084	5,356	5,824	6,072	6,331	6,601	6,882	7,176	7,482	7,801	8,133	8,480
Beer	\$ Mil.	3,722	3,581	3,893	4,001	4,111	4,225	4,341	4,461	4,585	4,711	4,841	4,975
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	4,748	5,095	5,539	5,793	6,059	6,337	6,628	6,933	7,251	7,584	7,932	8,296
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	41,557	44,115	48,100	50,223	52,444	54,767	57,197	59,739	62,398	65,180	68,091	71,136
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	13,446	14,882	16,300	17,071	17,879	18,725	19,611	20,540	21,513	22,532	23,600	24,719
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	8,563	8,934	9,700	10,145	10,610	11,096	11,605	12,137	12,693	13,275	13,884	14,520

<sup>1</sup>Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, and potato products.

<sup>2</sup>Includes hops, ginseng, sauces, condiments, mixed food, yeast, starches, and other products that contain horticulture ingredients.

<sup>3</sup>Includes fruits and vegetables only.

Exports are free alongside ship (FAS) value at U.S. port of exportation. Imports are customs value at U.S. port of entry.

Data source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.